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# HALLMARK

united states army security agency

Another Angle  
of ASA Capability page 12

## Gallant Shield

DARGAY  
3

## Too Much For Defense?

This month's Dialogue question originated with Field Station Sobe's *Torii Typhoon*. Responses to "Are we spending too much on national defense?" are from personnel in Okinawa and at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia.

### *The question of economy. . .*

"National defense helps the economy. It is deficit spending, which helps decrease (SIC) inflation. I don't think we are spending too much for national defense."

**SP4 (Okinawa)**

"People in the States are having a hard time with food prices what they are. The government should be worrying more about the economy."

**PFC (Okinawa)**

### *Too little, not too much. . .*

"Assuming that we want superiority or parity it would appear we are spending too little, not too much. In terms of power we are already less than equal to our opposition and would be hard pressed to field a viable land force under anything other than the most favorable circumstances."

**CPT (AHS)**

### *Conserve, and save money. . .*

"Yes. However, conservation practices and priorities on the manner in which dollars are spent need continuous review. Each of us can help—take the extra time and a few steps to put that extra part or paper back on the shelf, rather than throw it in a handy trash container. Multiply that small savings by hundreds of people doing the same job throughout the Army, and we have a conservation program."

**CW3 (Okinawa)**

### *Quit giving money. . .*

"It is really hard to say. Costs are rising and therefore what we may budget for national defense could be inadequate in a matter of months. If the government would quit giving money to countries that fail to even pay the interest on these loans, we would have more

money to spend on our own people that are down and out, and possibly pay the national debt."

**SSG (Okinawa)**

### *More money for welfare. . .*

"I think they should spend more money at home, setting up industries so people could work. Spend more money for welfare and not so much for defense."

**SP5 (Okinawa)**

### *"Quality, not quantity"*

"The question of defense expenditures is one that can be directly correlated to the constantly escalating costs of goods and services in our society. To maintain a viable defense posture, I feel that it is incumbent upon us to maintain our current force structure and to increase our efforts in the field of research and development. As other nations continue to develop new and better offensive weapons systems, so must the United States develop these systems to provide this country with a viable national defense.

"The somewhat utopian view of the United States as the 'policeman' of the world is no longer an achievable reality. I feel that we must now strive for 'quality of defense' as opposed to our past practice of 'quantity of defense.' The rampant inefficiency of the Department of Defense and the layered bureaucracy have given rise to some perhaps justifiable complaints from the American citizenry. As members of the Armed Forces, it behooves us to fulfill our obligations in a more efficient and less costly manner.

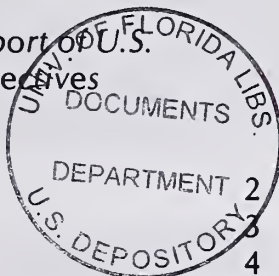
"However, as costs of goods and services continue to escalate in the economy, so will the price tag of a sound defense posture. In short, where we can save a buck, let's do it. But, let's also keep in sight our long range goal of making this country a safe place to live."

**2LT (AHS)**



Volume 8 No. 6 July 1975

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**Our Cover**—ASA men and equipment hit the exercise trail again, this time to Ft Bliss and Gallant Shield 75. Photos and story begin on page 12.

Cover by PFC Frank Dargay.

## Callaway to Resign

In recently announcing that he will soon submit his resignation as Secretary of the Army, Howard H. Callaway said: (NOTE: Callaway resigned July 3)

"President Ford has asked me to take on the job as his campaign manager for the 1976 election, and I have accepted.

"When I became Secretary of the Army in May, two years ago, I suspected that when the time came for me to leave the Army, it would be difficult, I did not really know it was going to be this traumatic.

"I do know, however, that for 26 months I have had the most challenging, most satisfying job in this great country, I have loved every day of it.

"Like every one of my predecessors and like every commander from squad leader to chief of staff in our 200 years, I don't feel that my job is finished. It never will be, but I am deeply honored to have had a part in the Army moving completely to an all-volunteer force, in achieving the highest quality Army in history, and in giving our country the best combat-ready fighting force in any peacetime period.

"The Army family has done a tremendous job during my stewardship. My deep appreciation goes out to every person connected with the Army for this splendid performance. Thank you for your unstinting support.

"Today you are marching tall in the eyes of the public, the congress and the news media, as well as out allies and certainly our potential enemies.

"I challenge you to raise your sights once more and work toward an ever higher goal of improving what is already the best army ever."

Winner of 3 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association,  
Award of Merit and Award of Excellence from the Society for Technical Communication,  
Keith L. Ware Award from Department of the Army

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# ASAers lend a hand in *Operation Babylift*



Three months ago, Ken Healy, a pilot for World Airways departed Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airbase with 58 Vietnamese orphans in what was soon to become known as "Operation Babylift" bringing more than 1700 Vietnamese orphans to the United States. The new arrivals' first exposure to the American way of life was at the Presidio of San Francisco where members of ASA Security Detachment Region IV and their dependents answered the call for volunteers to care for these children. These ASA personnel served on an "on call" basis, which meant that many had to work at odd hours on very short notice. Naturally, the ASA volunteers were ideally suited for this shift work, as they were "conditioned" to working mids and swings.

All involved in this worthwhile program agree that it is an experience they won't soon forget. Volunteers were engaged in a variety of activities to help make the Vietnamese feel at home as soon as possible. This included such mundane tasks as typing immigration papers and manning telephones as well as assorting thousands of pieces of clothing. But the most important task was simply being temporary parents to the children. SSG Robert Greenwood reported that he spent one night feeding a malnourished infant a spoonful of formula at a time because she was too weak to suck on a bottle. The

next night he played frisbee and whiffleball with a dozen older boys to keep them occupied. SSG Greenwood and his wife Molene together devoted 120 hours caring for the orphans.

Though nights were the hardest time to find enough volunteers, this was the busiest time because the orphans suffered from jet-lag and were wide awake and active at night. This did not bother several of Region IV's bachelor volunteers, such as Specialists Ken Vincent and Don Fletcher. Ken reports that he took care of three babies one night and said that it was like OJing to be the father of triplets. Don and Ken liked the night shift because as Ken said, "At night you have all these girls from the local sororities volunteering." It is no exaggeration to say that he filled his little black book after several nights on the job.

Other volunteers included Fran Pond, wife of Major Herbert D. Pond, Commander of USASA Security Detachment, Region IV and Irene Rutherford, wife of SFC Albert Rutherford. Mrs. Rutherford, the mother of four continued her normal volunteer work at the Community Service Center while helping with the orphans. She also took part in the reception of an entire Montagnard tribe that was processed through the Oakland Army Terminal.





**Interested in telecommunications?** Expand your mind and increase your job capabilities at the same time. A special Masters degree program in Telecommunication Operations offered by the George Washington University has been expanded beginning with the Fall Semester, 1975. The program is designed to give students already possessing an extensive background in communications techniques an in-depth exposure to problems in the management and control of the human element in communications combining related course work from such fields as management, economics, and political science.

It was initially developed in cooperation with the Army Signal Corps to give a full degree program to Army, Air Force and Navy officers and civilian government employees who have completed a communications systems engineering program similar to the one offered at Ft Monmouth, N J, or Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi. Candidates with this background may receive six hours of advanced standing toward their GWU degree.

For further information about the program contact Dr. David Rowley, Assistant Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and faculty advisor for this program at 202-676-6210. Applications must be submitted by August 1, 1975.



### **Str-r-e-etch That Travel Dollar—**

Did you know that GSA now operates a convenient vehicle dispatch operation at four airports?

Did you know that the average GSA air-conditioned sedan with power steering and power brakes averages a mere \$3 per day and 6½¢ per mile?

If you plan to pass through any of the airports listed below, call ahead for a reservation; GSA will be happy to serve you!

Miami International Airport, GSA Dispatch — FAA Building, Telephone: (305) 526-2574, Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.

Los Angeles International Airport, 5760 W. 96th Street, Telephone: (213) 536-6595 (Commercial 670-1266), Hours: Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. — 9:00 p.m.

McCoy AFB — Orlando Florida — Civilian Air Terminal, Telephone: (904) 337-2306, Hours: Monday through Thursday, 8:00 a.m. — 10:30 p.m., Friday — 9:00 a.m. — 5:30 p.m., Saturday — Closed, Sunday — 2:00 p.m. — 10:30 p.m.

Seattle — Tacoma International Airport, Telephone: (206) 442-1422, Hours: Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. — 10:00 p.m. (plus a 24-hour

answering service.)

These are government owned vehicles and the traveler does not pay directly for their use. The traveler furnishes a copy of travel orders when vehicle is picked up and GSA is billed and then they in turn will bill the office responsible for the individual's TDY. Don't forget the Rental Car Usage Report because the GSA charges have to be validated.

**Unit Citation** — General Order Number 32, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated September 24, 1973 announces a Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Medal Unit Citation.

Anyone who served with the 8th Radio Research Field Station between December 25, 1970 and July 14, 1972 is eligible to wear the ribbon.



### **Don't make the skies unfriendly—**

You can fly reduced military fares if you are on authorized furlough leave or pass, but not if you're on TDY.

The use of a furlough ticket by military travelers on TDY and reservists going to and from training sites is illegal even if the traveler is paying cash for the transportation and applying for reimbursement later from his local finance office.

When an airline discovers a violation in the agreement to provide military reduced fares, they require the violators to pay them the balance legally due. In addition, a violator can receive disciplinary action from his or her commander as a result of signing a fraudulent statement of furlough fare eligibility when purchasing the airline ticket.

**Do You Have a BS in Electrical Engineering?** If you currently possess a BS Degree in Electrical Engineering from an accredited college or university and plan to ETS in the near future, the USASA Civilian Personnel Office will be interested in talking to you about possible civilian employment opportunities. Please submit a SF-171, Personal Qualifications Statement, to HQ US Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia—ATTN: IACPO. For further information, call AUTOVON 222-6274.

**20th Annual USASA Picnic**—August 2 is the date set for the 20th Annual USASA Picnic to be held at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia. The picnic will run from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and the scheduled rain date is August 9. A variety of exhibitions, games and activities are planned for the entertainment of all members of ASA families and will be on a "pay as you go" basis.

Close-up

# Jay McDaniel Super Builder of Dime Size Ships

by Ralph Callaway

A soldier is a soldier for 24 hours a day, but nine hours a day is the average amount of time a person gives to the Army. And that leaves quite a few hours to fill in during the day.

Some soldiers fill in the time at the library or at home with the children. Many people involve themselves in hobbies. SP5 Jay McDaniel, an Administrative Specialist at Co. B, Field Station Berlin, builds boat and ship models.

What makes Jay's models so different? Their size.

Working with simple tools (razor blades, tweezers, and magnifying glass) Jay has put together a collection of over 1500 models made of balsa wood. And the scale is approximately one to 3,300, or 1 inch to 275 feet!

When you work on such a small scale, things take on a special significance. For example, a small blemish in the wood, if left on the model, will become the equivalent of a three-foot crack in the deck of a ship. A stray breath can scatter pieces of the ship completely out of sight (Jay has developed the habit of

breathing out of the side of his mouth when working on his ships.)

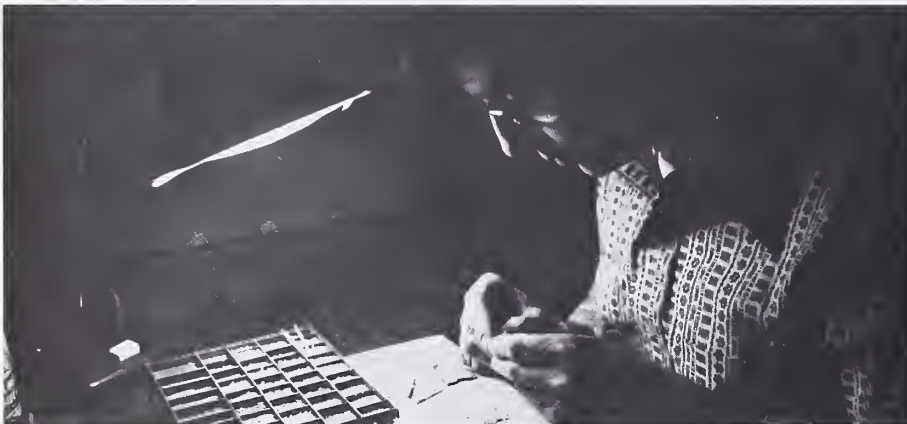
Painting the ship is another problem. The paint has to be specially diluted or it would be the equivalent of adding inches or feet to the hull of the ship.

Jay started modeling in 1967, but his and his brother's interest in ship building reached the point where they were fighting for space. To begin work on another model meant that they had to discard one that was already completed. Finally, in exasperation, they decided to build their ships from scratch—as small as they possibly could.

The ease with which he can build the models (after lots of practice, of course) has led Jay into re-creating whole navies. Using reference works such as "Jane's Fighting Ships" and other "bootleg" reference works that give dimensions and specifications of the world's navies, Jay has completed whole classes of ships in record time. One group, a class of Japanese World War II destroyers, required three days to complete 176 models.

Even though Jay's hobby has become relatively easy, modeling in such small scale still presents problems. He has just begun to master the flush-decked ships common to the U.S. Navy in WW II, and will not even think yet of working on modern ships with their missile carriers and other modern equipment.

Jay's devotion to his super-miniature modeling has proved to be rather lonely. With the exception of his brother, he knows of no other modelers of this sort, although he feels that there must be someone somewhere out there. He has occasionally received comments like, "With your interest in ships, you should have joined the navy." Jay's standard reply has been, "If I were in the navy, I would probably be doing models of land machines."



Jay McDaniel works on his miniature models. Below, size of his ships is compared to a dime.







## ASA Food Service Men Have Winning Ways

What's for dinner, Sarge? Could be almost anything from hamburgers to chow mein to spare ribs to lasagna. That is if you're lucky enough to be stationed at one of ASA's winning dining facilities.

A little variety and a lot of care are what made the dining halls at the 313th ASA Battalion and at Field Station Augsburg the best dining facilities in ASA for 1974.

The fortunate personnel stationed at these ASA units received culinary delights throughout the year; for making these culinary delights, each unit received the CG's plaque.

The 313th facility, managed by SFC Archie Wilbert, is a repeat winner in the small unit competition. The dining facility was constructed in 1957 and has had major renovations and facelifts since that time. A Spanish motif has been accentuated by a new entrance way and patio, complete with barbeque equipment. The more striking features are a salad bar designed and built by SFC Wilbert and original oil paintings by CW3 George Snead.

Men and women of the 358th ASA Company and the Battalion Headquarters Company make up an outstanding group of cooks. Supervision of the operation to maintain enviable standards in food preparation, serving, sanitation and KP activities is shared with SFC Wilbert by SSG James Worthy, SP6 Fred Ackerman and SP5 Larry Perry.

Field Station Augsburg's Consolidated Dining Facility Number 2 at Sheridan Kaserne is the best of the large operations. This facility, managed by SSG Thomas



Enthusiasm and innovation make the dining halls at FS Augsburg (top left) and the 313th ASA Bn (above) tops in ASA.

Harris, was originally used as a mess hall by the German Army in the 1930s. It was taken over by Allied Forces in 1945 and has been an ASA facility since. Although the Augsburg facility received a stem to stern rehabilitation, the historic German decor has been preserved. Hand-carved wooden portals, decorative ceilings and frescoed murals dating to the earliest of German construction are featured in the Oak Room. Diners may also enjoy the fountain in the Water Room or a view of Augsburg's skyline and the grassy common from the Blue Room. Fast food service from the short order line is available in the fourth dining room known for obvious reasons as the Pizza Room. During summer months, outdoor furniture is set up next to the dining facility, where diners can enjoy a balmy summer evening while dining.

CW3 Daryl Giddings, in conjunction with the local education center and Central Texas College, has introduced college level

courses at Augsburg with the goal of obtaining certification of cooks by the American Culinary Federation.

Both of these outstanding facilities were nominated as finalists in the Philip A. Connally Award Program for excellence in food service. Recognition plaques for all major command nominees will be awarded at the 74th annual convention of the Food Service Executives Association in Orlando Florida next month. SSG Harris of Augsburg and SSG James Worthy, assistant manager of the 313th facility, will accept the awards for their units.

*"One early morning during my summer Reserve training a number of years ago, I found myself staring at the stewed tomatoes which were offered for breakfast.*

*"I turned to the Battalion Commander, a rather portly gentleman, and said 'I always knew the Army was a Christian organization, sir.' He then replied with the expected 'Why is that?' I answered: 'Because every meal reminds me of the Last Supper.'"*

*MAJ Ed Hoffman*

# Do Good Guys Still Wear White Hats?



**I**t's a hot, dusty and silent afternoon on the Texas plains. The silence is broken when five bandits rush from the hillside and forcefully halt the Wells Fargo stagecoach. In the middle of the holdup, another cowboy approaches. But he is wearing a white hat and everyone knows that things are going to be all right.

A hundred years later, there are still the "good guys in the white hats". They are the MPs who can be seen any one of the 24 hours of the day doing their job. But, like in the old cowboy shows, does everyone think things will be all-right when they see the person with the white hat? What about the white hat wearers themselves? What do they think?

## Why low morale?

The Department of the Army recently addressed the problem of generally low morale among MPs in a message to all Army units. ASA provided data for an ongoing DA Study and reported that the single most important contribution to low morale was the fact that security duties are monotonous to the MP. But there

seem to be other reasons for low morale.

One E-5 feels morale is low because "We came here looking for a life of action, thinking we would find the 'hippy creep' or the 'spy' we kept hearing about in MP school. But the action we thought we'd find, simply isn't here."

## Looking for action

Most ASA MPs work solely at physical security. Their job is to be responsible for physical measures designed to safeguard personnel and to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material and documents. The MP's job is to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage and theft.

"Espionage, sabotage, damage and theft." Pretty scary and impressive words. Generally, it is this phraseology with its implication of a life of "Mission Impossible" type action that turns a 95B on. Many ASA MPs keep hoping that around the corner there really will be a spy and how great it would be to catch the intruder in action. They yearn for the chance to per-

form "Mission Impossible" feats or hope to get a chance to see a piece of the Maxwell Smart scene.

When these TV bred expectations fail to materialize, the real world job of the MP often becomes monotonous.

Much of this can't be helped, as most successful police work is largely routine, bordering on drudgery. But some of it can be avoided or put in proper perspective. This means that someone, somewhere, needs to put much more emphasis on telling the ASA MP recruit exactly what his job is and the kind of work he or she can realistically expect to perform. By the same token, the MP in training needs to develop a more realistic perception of the real world of law enforcement he is preparing to enter.

## Job opportunities

There are individuals who would like the life of a security guard, knowing that good possibilities for non-military security jobs can be found when they leave the service. Others are simply not cut out to stand for hours at a time, almost hoping that something will go wrong to



put a little action into their day. If it isn't already doing so, the MP school (formerly at Ft Gordon, now at Ft McClellan) needs to carefully explain the differences in duties of a physical security guard and a special agent. Jobs that have the potential of becoming monotonous to some MPs should not be made to appear as 'cloak and dagger' work.

Personnel in the Law Enforcement Career Management field include individuals with MOS 95B (Military Policeman) 95C (Correctional Specialist) and 95D (Assistant Special Agent).

There are over 600 individuals in ASA with the MOS 95B. ASA MPs can also be awarded the additional skill indicator H3 (Physical Security) after completing the physical security course at the MP school. (The H3 skill indicator can also be obtained through on-the-job-training.) The MP can then become an expert in protective lighting, barriers, access controls and intrusion detection systems. The MP's duty is to provide advice on these matters to his commander.

### **Something is missing**

Members of the Military Police Corps recognize that these jobs are necessary and important. But there's something missing in the perception most MPs have of their work. Responsibility isn't enough for them. MPs want respect. Too often they are noticed only when they halt a motorist for running a stop sign or some other minor infraction of the law.

A soldier is said to be on duty 24 hours a day, but the MP sees more sides of that 24 hour clock than most soldiers. Sergeant Percy Jackson feels the morale of MPs could be improved by "utilizing manpower to give us more days off. We might be able to eat and sleep better."

His complaint goes deeper than a gripe about bad hours. MPs

know after completing formal training that they are the real 24 hour soldiers. What they don't find out during training is how others react to their job. "As a black MP," says Percy, "brothers don't always understand that I'm doing my job, and feel I'm an Uncle Tom."

While Percy adds that "fortunately this has only happened a couple of times," Sergeant Bruce O'Connor voices a similar feeling. "People should remember that the MP doesn't make the laws and regulations, he only enforces them. He must enforce them to do his job well."

### **Impact on security**

No one wants to feel they have the worst job in town. SP4 Nancy Griffith feels that both "civilian and military personnel look at the MPs as a big joke." But even if this is the impression MPs receive, personal pride makes them care. As one E2 put it "I don't think anyone wants to be known as the type who doesn't give a damn. If I didn't care about my job, I would not only be putting MPs on the line but more importantly, I'd be jeopardizing security."

And security is the name of the game for an ASA MP. Keeping alert and making sure everything is "controlled" are the key parts of their job. Other duties include traffic control, administrative duties and patrol of the post.

Through proper training, the MP can open the doors to related fields and get into the 'police work' he or she thought they were getting into. Training courses in the law enforcement career management field include law enforcement, chemical analysis, crime laboratory photography, document examination, fingerprint examination and firearms examination at the MP school. Similar courses are available on a non-resident basis. Department of the Army Pamphlet 351-20 furnishes the details.

There's a certain road to travel and a particular ladder to climb for the E-1 MP who wants to wear the stripes of an E9. Personnel in MOS 95D may move up the ladder to E8, and at that time must qualify in MOS 95B before a star can be added to their stripes.

Personnel in MOS 95B and C may progress directly to grade E9. Those in the Law Enforcement Management Field have the opportunity to apply for appointment to Warrant Officer. Specialties are outlined in AR 611-201.

For every MP who really does want to get ahead, there's at least one person who calls the MP a "gung-ho cop." Too often, it's hard for the MP to do the best job possible and still keep a large group of friends on post. That's primarily why they tend to be cliquish—one MP understands better than anyone else the pressures that other MPs suffer.

### **Trying to be good guys'**

They are criticized by their superiors for being too soft, just as they are criticized by their peers for being too tough. They're not asking for either sympathy or a pat on the back. No MP pretends to be perfect.

What they would like is a little respect. Respect them as members of a proud and necessary profession. Realize that they do wear white hats and do try to be 'good guys'.

Sergeant Bruce O'Connor asks, "How about a friendly greeting to the next MP you see burning up in 95 degree weather, dodging cars and directing traffic after working all night while you slept. When you walk into work after a nice weekend, remember that the person standing and checking your badge may have worked the weekend. Simply smile, say hello, and mean it. You'll be helping the spirit of the corps.

*Photos by M. Frye and R. Locke*



# pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

## ASA Scores Again

ASA has been taking care of its own in the awards field. An examination of awards approval rates from DA shows that the Army Security Agency consistently rates higher in all award categories as compared to Army wide averages.

To quote a letter from Major General Richard Trefry, Director of Human Resources Development, "Your awards to more junior personnel are particularly noteworthy when compared with the rest of the Army."

What this means is that more individuals are officially recognized for their professional activities in the ASA.

## Couple Reenlists

Specialists Four Susan K. and Louis E. Jordan became the first couple in the 502d ASA Group to reenlist together.

Susan, from New Matamoras, Ohio and Louis, from Norfolk, Virginia reenlisted under the Station of Choice option for Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Brigadier General Charles Rogers, Augsburg Community Commander, administered the oath of enlistment to the Jordans.



BG Rogers poses with the happy couple.

## Army Wins over AF

ASA personnel swept quarterly competition at the Consolidated Security Operations Station (CSOS), San Antonio, Texas recently. SP4 Margaret Deitz, SP4 Harold Boldt, SP5 John Sweet and SSG George Whitman all took honors as CSOS Outstanding Personnel of the Quarter in competition between Army and Air Force personnel assigned to the CSOS.



Lt Col Cecil B. Fulford, Director of Operations at the CSOS, presents Outstanding Personnel awards to SP4s Deitz and Boldt, SP5 Sweet and SSG Whitman.

## Gun Law Problems

The Bartley-Fox Amendment to the Massachusetts Gun Law went into effect on April 1, 1975. Basically, the law imposes a mandatory jail sentence for unauthorized possession of firearms. This means that any individual who is not properly licensed to carry or possess a firearm in Massachusetts could land in jail. A conviction under this law may be regarded as a felony with a maximum jail sentence of not more than 5 years, but with a mandatory jail sentence of at least one year for a first offense.

Neither local law enforcement

officials nor military police agree on the application of the law to military personnel residing within the confines of Fort Devens who are non-residents of Massachusetts.

Personnel planning to keep firearms while stationed at Fort Devens should contact the Provost Marshal's Office at Fort Devens immediately upon arrival for instructions on registering their weapons and themselves as gun owners.

## Streamers

The USA Aviation EW Company is continuing the 502d ASA Group's tradition of attaching exercise "Streamers", a proven morale and esprit de corps builder, to its unit guidon. Major Charles Simerly, EW Company Commander, recently added the ninth streamer during the past fifteen months, this one for Joint Training Exercise Gallant Shield '75.



MAJ Simerly does the honor.



## ASA Briefs C&GSC

The 337th ASA Company staged a briefing for officers attending the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth recently to acquaint them with the capabilities of an ASA Division Support Company.

Most officers attending the briefing were surprised at the size of the company and its self supportability in the field.

Staff Sergeants Benjamin Tidwell and Robert Seetin, and SP5 James Gullett operated a jamming position successfully and then explained its operation to students and staff officers.

Included in the exercise was transporting 49 vehicles and a full complement of personnel over an interstate highway to simulate Autobahn conditions.

## Trees for the Farm

LTC John Blaker, Post Commander at Vint Hill Farms Station, recently planted the first tree in an environmental program on post. Approximately 6,750 trees were obtained from the Virginia Division of Forestry in Charlottesville, Virginia, for the project.

Boy Scout Troop 957 of Vint Hill Farms did the majority of the planting as part of their requirements for forestry merit badge.

## New Sergeant Major of the Army

Army Chief of Staff General Fred C. Weyand has named Command Sergeant Major William G. Bainbridge to be Sergeant Major of the Army starting July 1. Bainbridge succeeds Sergeant Major of the Army Leon L. Van Aultre, who is retiring. SGM Bainbridge's last assignment was Command Sergeant Major, United States Army Sergeants Major Aca-



*PFC Johnson, Bn Soldier of the Month*

## ASA WAC Shines

The 313th ASA Bn (Corps)(Airborne) has another first. PFC Terry D. Johnson, a member of USASA SIGSEC Support Detachment, XVIII Airborne Corps, received honors by being named Battalion Soldier of the Month for April 1975. Terry put her best foot forward and outshined all other competitors in taking honors open to all E-5 and below personnel assigned to ASA units geographically located at Fort Bragg.

Among the items making this an extraordinary achievement by an extraordinary individual was Terry firing an M-16 for the first time and qualifying as an Expert.

demy, Ft. Bliss, TX., a position he has held since October 1972.

Promoted to Sergeant Major in 1963, Bainbridge has 26 years continuous Army service. His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Meritorious Service Medal and other awards including the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

## Celebrate

The 502d ASA Group in Augsburg came up with a way to celebrate the Army Bicentennial in June. It sponsored a contest with the history or development of the US Army as the theme for presentations by photography, creative writing or handicrafts. Prizes included a \$100 Savings Bond and 3- and 4-day passes.

Do any other units have ideas for the upcoming US Bicentennial?

## Remember The AWK?

If you recognize a reply of "AWK!", then you must be a member of OCC 1-63, an instructor who suffered with same, or an ex-Commandant of USASATC&S who resembles a papier-mache bird by the name of "AWK!".

Hallmark has learned that "AWK!" will fly again—from the trophy case of TC&S to the 1975 ASA picnic. There he will roost (or is it squat) and reign (or is it rain) over the planned class reunion of OCC 1-63. Twelve years is a long time, but those who know "AWK!" remain as he (or is it she) is—y'all come!

OCC 1-63 entered TC&S in August 1962 and graduated the following June. The "class" immediately developed a progressive personality and won the admiration and support of the staff and faculty.



*SMA William G. Bainbridge*

# What You Don't Know About MOS Tests

## A Measure of Proficiency

*by SGM D. D. Elam, USASATC&S*

Each year, thousands of USASA soldiers face an assessment which will have a real and decided impact on their individual careers, the MOS test. Personnel from Korea to Ft. Hood spend hours cramming for the test and arguing the merits of selected reference materials. What's MOS testing all about? Just who are these people who make the test, and even more bewildering, who scores them? Believe it or not, there is a system which tries to work for you, not against you.

To begin, your test writer, contrary to popular belief, is not drafted for the job after serving 14 consecutive tours at Field Station Shemya. The writer must have certain requisites that are not negotiable: a minimum score of 110 on the latest MOS test and at least 10 years of experience in his field are required. Because item writers are required to prepare tests for all grades within their respective MOS, the TDA of the test development division calls for personnel in grade E7, and in some instances, E8. On rare occasions, senior E6 personnel are accepted. Finally, a potential item writer must possess creative writing ability. Upon acceptance, all personnel are subjected to an intensive 60 hour course of instruction in item writing techniques.

The test development process is divided into four distinct yet inseparable parts: job description analysis; test plan formulation; study guide preparation; and ultimately, test construction.

The initial step in test preparation is a detailed study of the MOS requirements. It must be determined what personnel in all skill

levels are required to know and do in their MOS. Item writers must do a great deal of reading and coordination before setting up a test. They'll study state-of-the-art documentation, converse with others in this particular MOS to ascertain command trends, and review new MOS-related publication. Actual job descriptions as outlined in AR 611-202 and the latest command job analysis must be studied. And last, but not least, the statistics of the previous annual MOS test will be reviewed to determine if an item area has been overworked, or just wasn't applicable.

With that information in mind, the item writer begins the test plan. This is when it is decided what major and minor areas are to be tested. The writer must put into play knowledge of job requirements and what the testee must comprehend, have a knowledge of, or actually do. The workable plan for a valid and reliable test, is then presented to the testing division's Evaluation (Murder) Board. The board, comprised of both civilian and senior (E8/E9) NCOs, weighs each programmed area for MOS applicability. If discrepancies are noted, it's back to the drawing board until the product is acceptable. When the test plan is approved, the writer's next step is to construct the study guide. It is at this point that specific reference documents are selected. Documents included in the guide must be current and (hopefully) not subject to major changes.

The test preparer is limited to approximately 20 documents, so selection must be made carefully. Testable material must contain

"meat" rather than rote memorization data. More than one writer in the past has had to dig because a reference, although containing a piece or two of good information, did not come up to a 3-5 question per reference criterion. DA bulletins listing publication data from St. Louis and Baltimore are closely monitored.

Phone calls to proponents of testable documents, the Director of the National Security Agency for example, are routinely made to determine if changes are expected, and when those changes or revisions are due in the field. Just as with the test plan, the writer again appears in front of the friendly "Murder Board." If the study guide is correct, it is then shipped to the field, and step three is completed.

The final stage is preparing the actual test questions. The writer's thoughts are drawn back to the job analysis, "Who does what, when?" Then down the line to the test plan, "To what extent does the testee become involved?" to the study guide, "What document tells how to do it?" Comprehension, knowledge of, and actual application are the keys. The statistical feedback from the previous test is important at this stage. It becomes apparent that some items should be reused because of the diversity of responses. Maintenance test writers draw schematics, and linguist test writers coordinate field taped items with Fort Meade. Morse Operator and analytical writers devote much time at their position.

For each question which appears on the MOS test, you can



count on it that twenty or more items in that area were considered by your writer. Bear in mind that a question must have one and only one correct answer (not necessarily a direct quote), and three *plausible* distractors. A complaint (if it can be termed such) common among item writers of all services is the difficulty in finding that fourth distractor. Try it, it's enlightening. Pick up a regulation pertaining to your MOS and grade level. Think comprehension, required knowledge, or hands-on application. Form your question with four answers; one correct, and three very close but incorrect.

All questions go through at least six grammatical and technical checks prior to publication. Spelling, grammar, applicability to grade and MOS, possible clues in other questions, or in the question itself are among items of concern. The writer must accumulate at least twenty-five spare questions. Why? Because he's got the friendly "Murder Board" to confront, and they just might delete a few of his questions.

Let's refer back to the test aid (study guide) for a moment. Assume the writer referenced AR 600-200 with Change 51. You have the study guide in your desk or safe. While your writer is busy turning out questions, Change 52 is published. Now the study guide directs you to study the latest material. Its best to do just that, because your writer will use that change if it's substantive and applicable to the cited part/chapter of the reference. Once the actual test is in the field, very close scrutiny is given to publication changes. When answers to test questions are changed by publication revisions, Fort Benjamin Harrison is contacted by the testing division and the questions affected by the change are deleted from scoring.

When all of this is done, the test

is ready to be sent to the field. Test Control Officers around the world requisition the necessary tests and then the tests are on the way to you.

One of the most important people in the MOS test system is the Test Control Officer. Every unit has one. The TCO is the person who requisitions study guides, and requests, stores, and administers the actual test. This person is the one who deals with any problems which arise locally in the testing process. The TCO is most important to the test division at Ft. Devens. Keeping abreast of current MOS information is a primary job of the TCO who receives Quarterly Newsletters which cite changes or new requirements. Each May a Master Reference Listing which depicts all references ASA test writers intend to use in the forthcoming year. This gives the TCO a chance to stock up on reference material in advance. When changes to the Master Reference Listing are required, the information is published in the Quarterly Newsletter. When you see a change to a study guide published in your local daily bulletin, it was the TCO or the TCO rep who put it there.

*"What's MOS testing all about? Believe it or not, there is a system that tries to work for you, not against you."*

Study Guide and MOS test dissemination is on a fairly rigid schedule. The objective is to have the study guide in your hands 90 days prior to the testing period. To accomplish this, the Training Center and School tacks on an ad-

ditional shipment suspense of six weeks to allow for courier/mail services. The same holds true for the test itself. Because these shipments are based on your Test Control Officer's requisition, he's really got to be on his toes, and know exactly how many personnel to account for in each MOS and skill level. Section NCOICs, can help by keeping the personnel information rosters up to date.

When testing is completed, your TCO will forward the answer cards to the Enlisted Evaluation Center (EEC) at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, where the actual scoring takes place. Scoring begins when a sufficient representation of your MOS and grade level are on hand to "set the curve." Bear in mind that regardless of how difficult or easy your test is, 50 percent will score above 100 and 50 percent will score below 100. Your test writer's score plays no part in the curve; he is scored separately. Your raw score computation is based on how many questions you answered correctly in each major area as depicted on your USAEEC Form 10. Your raw score (60%) is meshed with your EER Weighted Average (40%), fitted into a bell-shaped curve based on other scores in your grade and MOS, and pumped out as your annual Proficiency Qualification Score (PQS).

If you want to know more about test score computations, get a copy of DA Pamphlet, 611-8 written in understandable language.

That's the life cycle of a USASA monitored MOS test. To complete the cycle, the writer must receive the statistics for his product from Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

The proof is in the pudding. Bad stats, bad test. Back to Shemya. But ASA'ers don't go there anymore. Is it cold Turkey for the test writers?



tion, other 504th units throughout CONUS provided soldiers and equipment to participate in this successful ASA effort.

They operated despite fantastic dust storms, trying to work in areas where dust as fine as talcum powder was flying about. One exercise participant, while discussing activities of Gallant Shield, said of the dust storms, "At times we couldn't even see to walk, driving was a different story altogether."

Not too much was really bliss in "Blissland", the designated name of the country at war with "Myton." Ask SP4 Rudolph Copeland of the 373d ASA Company to tell you about the rattlesnake which he found coiled up on top of his sleeping bag in his pup tent. (The snake lost its head to an entrenching tool.) LT Paul Scott and Sergeant Bruce, also of the 373d, were lucky enough to encounter a rattlesnake of their own—they chopped it in two with a fence post.

Intelligence efforts proved their worth more than one time during Gallant Shield. Through intelligence provided by one ASA Company after capturing an aggressor, an Airmobile unit was captured as soon as it touched down.

Gallant Shield and similar training exercises are set up primarily to show the soldier what really could happen in a real life situation. Wandering into enemy territory would obviously be disastrous during wartime, so found out two soldiers from an ASA company who wandered into aggressor lines. They were lost for 36 hours (without water) behind aggressor lines. They parked and camouflaged their jeep and stayed holed up for over 24 hours. After determining that it was safe to move, they found out that their jeep wouldn't start. So, disguised as aggressors, they walked to an aggressor camp, and, still masquerading, got the aggressors to help start their jeep.

*Photos by CPT Tom Carter*

Gallant Shield wasn't a very good name for the recent joint training exercise at Ft. Bliss. Participants were gallant enough; it was the shield they were missing. And they needed it, too.

The exercise took place in southern New Mexico, complete with sand dunes, high winds, intense heat, sagebrush, snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, black widows and hordes of mosquitoes and gnats. A shield would have been an asset!

ASA personnel joined more than 22,000 active duty soldiers, reservists and Air Force personnel to examine current tactical concepts, develop a means of testing newly-developed procedures and practice good ol' training-in-the-field.

The 504th ASA Group's 303d ASA Battalion had primary responsibility for ASA support to GALLANT SHIELD. The good guys were supported by the 373d ASA Company, the 156th Aviation Company, a Quick Look II contingent from USASAT&EC, and the 400th SOD. The bad guys from the mythical country of "Myton" were aided by the 523rd ASA Company, a reserve unit from Minnesota, and the Aviation EW Company (better known as Cefirm Leader.) In addi-



*Desert sunsets are beautiful, but when the sun is gone, land navigation goes from difficult to near-impossible.*



MG Godding, CG, USASA, discusses the tactical situation with members of the 523d USAR-ASA Company. The 523d, a Reserve unit from Ft Snelling, MN, supported the 101st Airborne Division (AA) elements during JTX Gallant Shield 75.



Another of the sophisticated weapons in ASA's direct support arsenal. The Aviation EW Company and the 156th Aviation Company employed aircraft similar to this in support of JTX Gallant Shield.



Communications is always critical to a successful operation. Here, radio teletype equipment used in support of the 523d USAR-ASA Company is being checked.



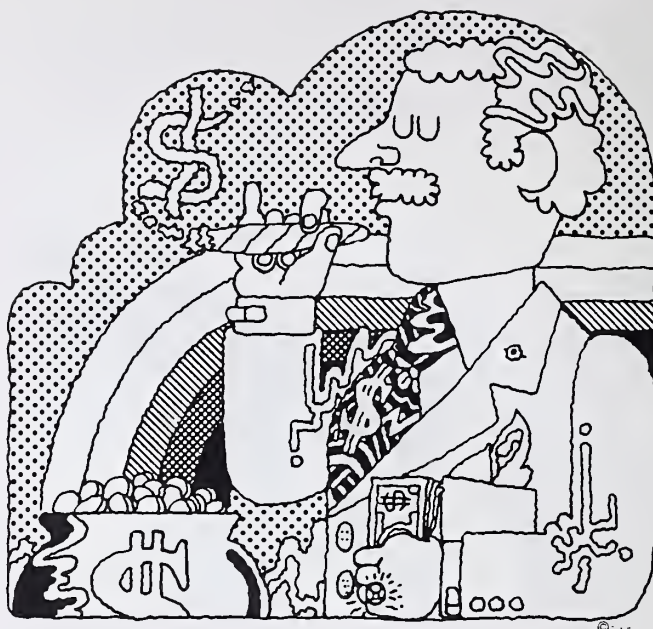
Good camouflage is necessary in all tactical operations...but it isn't always easy in the desert!



As a soldier from the 373d ASA Company rapidly learned, you rest whenever and however you can during fast-moving desert operations.



# Money Management for Fun and Profit



The answer to most financial problems is budgeting. A budget is a plan—not just record keeping—to accomplish realistic goals. Just as the entire family is affected by financial planning, so too should all family members be in on budget planning.

The first step in budgeting is to analyze where your money is presently going and how you are spending it. Are you buying essential products? Are you keeping yourself in debt by using credit unwisely? If trouble areas are identified in this self-evaluation, then include possible solutions in your budget planning.

Once problems have been identified, the best solutions are the simplest. Similarly, the best budgets are the simplest and most realistic. If air conditioning runs utility bills sky-high, then set your thermostat at 78 degrees and drink water. When you need money for food costs, spend less on clothing. If credit cards plague you, destroy them. Work on a cash available basis until bills have been liquidated. Don't let credit use YOU.

There are certain fixed expenses—taxes, rent, mortgage payments and such—which must be taken into account immediately after a pay check comes in. After these items are deducted, turn to savings as the next bite. A large savings account provides great peace of mind, as well as ensuring funds in an emergency.

Previous articles pointed to indecision on life style as a probable reason for financial problems. A good way to decide on a life style is to set goals. Decide on what you want your money to be spent for and how you want to spend your money. If education is important, decide on a regular savings plan. If a new car is needed, plan now for payments.

If credit cards are a part of your life, use cash as

much as possible to keep both monthly balances and interest charges down. Your goals should help to lead to the fulfillment of your ambitions. And that means that your goals should help you to your happiness.

The purpose of setting such goals and analyzing money habits is to make each family member or individual aware of the family's or the individual's financial situation. From this point, a good dose of common sense should be the cure for money ills. Developing good money habits helps to preclude financial worries.

Budgeting is a means of achieving goals; it is not a goal in itself. Don't be intimidated by a budget made intolerable by inflation. Revise your budget as it needs to be changed, either through changes in family size, income, prices or goals.

In summary, don't blame a single situation like high rent for a persistent financial problem. Analyze where your money is going, then sit down and decide where you want it to go. Lay off using credit cards and such credit if monthly bills flatten your resources. Pay cash until past bills are paid. Decide what is really important in your life—where your happiness resides. Let your whole family participate in budget planning. Strive for a regular savings plan, be it in a savings account, bonds, investments, real estate or food storage. Use common sense in planning your budget and sticking to it. Keep records of both major purchases and recurring obligations. But don't take record keeping as budgeting.

Above all, if you find yourself with financial problems that don't seem to go away, seek responsible guidance. After all, we're talking about your happiness.



The term "training" often evokes thoughts of instructors filling time requirements with anything that fits. For Reservists, it can mean two weeks each summer of someone deciding who should go where to do what to whom.

Recognizing the problems inherent in only stressing procedures, as was the situation under the ATT/ATP (Army Training Tests/Army Training Programs), Department of the Army has evolved a "performance oriented combination training and testing program designed to train, test and evaluate specific mission performance under varied conditions." In military terms that mouthful boils down to ARTEP—the Army Training and Evaluation Program.

The regulation for Army training was revised to eliminate or greatly reduce mandatory training in November, 1971. The regulation also decentralized the responsibility and authority for the management and conduct of training. It now is to be delegated to the lowest command element having the ability to conduct effective training.

Concurrently, the Board for Dynamic Training evaluated the state of training Army-wide. One of the findings was that the training documents and tests were not suited to the needs of Reserve components and the Active Army during peacetime. Late in 1972, TRADOC commenced the application of systems engineering principles to the development of unit training materials. By April of 1973 it had issued a new regulation making these methods mandatory. Early in 1974 the combat arms service schools had developed the prototype ARTEP for Infantry, Armored and Artillery battalions.

Briefly then, the ARTEP has been developed to provide performance training for performance testing. Additionally, the ARTEP establishes performance

## Something New in Training Now Here's ARTEP!

criteria by which any unit's state of readiness can be quantitatively determined.

The design of an ARTEP is quite complex. Rather than proceeding from team through platoon to company echelon, the ARTEP encourages simultaneous training and evaluation at all echelons. The ARTEP is predicated on a present realworld situation — operational readiness training in peacetime — where the goal is not a future, fixed, ready-to-deploy date; rather, it is one of achieving and maintaining readiness even within the severe training time constraints of the Reserve components.

With the coming of the Army Security Agency's Concept for SIGINT/EW Support for the Field Army, 1976-1986, and the creation

of new tactical units, the time was right for ASA to adopt the ARTEP concept. The first draft ARTEP for the ASA Division Support Company was published in February, 1975. Other ARTEPs are being produced under an accelerated program for delivery to units during this calendar year.

The Command's intent is to provide each ASA unit with all necessary material for performance evaluations. Under the newly-implemented Five Year USASA Training Literature Program, the ARTEPS will be evaluated and support literature will be prepared on a phased-in basis. Therefore, unit personnel must not expect training literature perfection overnight.

Under this situation, ASA commanders must make maximum use of resources available within the entire command. Training guidance will be given in terms of mission statements, rather than detailed procedural instructions. Training managers in ASA will need to be imaginative, innovative and resourceful.

Learning how to do and then doing is the concept of Army training. The ARTEP will be invaluable for ASA commanders in their gaining and maintaining both effectively trained manpower resources and accurate assessments of unit capabilities.

## WACs Fight Dismissal

Two Army WACs have followed the lead of Air Force TSGT Leonard Matlovich in challenging the Department of Defense policy on homosexuals in the Armed Forces.

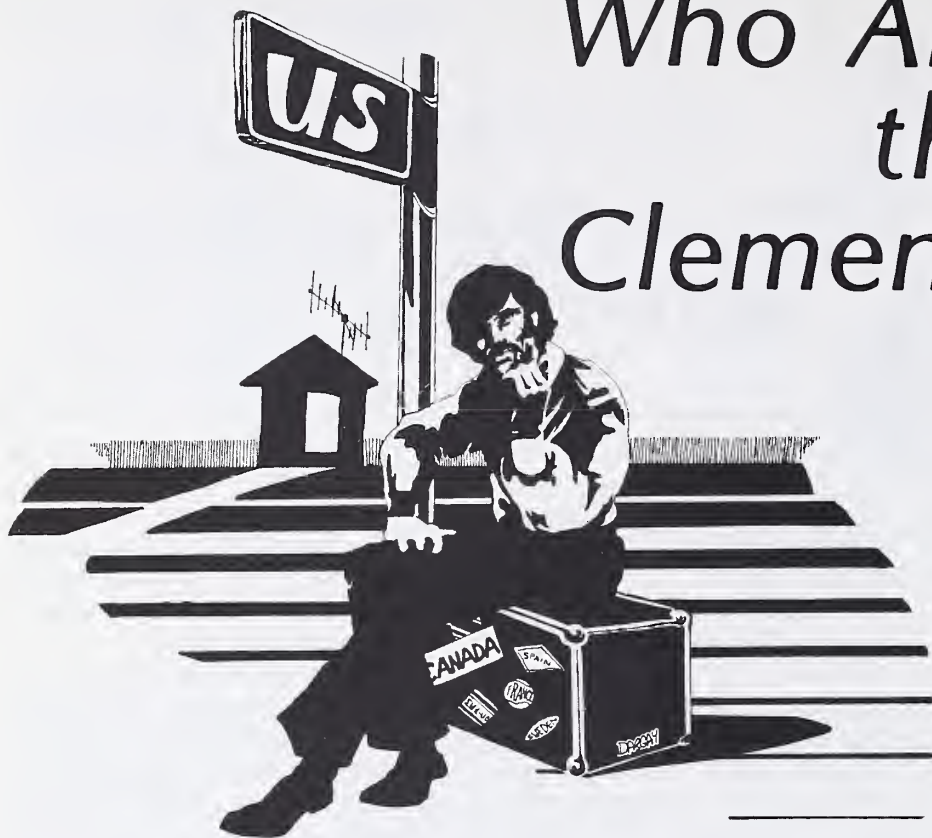
PFC Barbara Randolph and PVT Debbie Watson, students at the USASA Training Center and School, Ft Devens, MA, told military officials there April 7 that they were homosexuals. As a result, proceedings for their

discharge under AR 635-200 were started.

The regulation states that, "Personnel who voluntarily engage in homosexual acts, irrespective of sex, will not be permitted to serve in the Armed Forces in any capacity, and their prompt separation is mandatory."

During a June 3 news conference, both women said that they will go to court, if necessary, to fight their dismissal.

# Who Answered the Clemency Call?



*Almost a year has passed since President Gerald R. Ford issued an Executive Order which established a program of clemency for draft evaders and military deserters. The program was established, said the President, "to give these young people a chance to earn their return to the mainstream of American society so that they can choose to contribute, even though belatedly, to the building and the betterment of our country and the world,"*

*Who are these people who returned? Where did they come from and why did they leave?*

Radio spots, television announcements, and innumerable news releases announced the big news: Johnny can come home from Canada or Sweden or hidden alleys with assumed names in the US. Granted, he was under certain restrictions, but he was allowed to come clean, make up time owed to the service and regain his own name.

Thousands were leery to march home. Many others wrote letters and made phone calls to their deserted friends and relatives. Vets and non-vets got on the band wagon and announced their support and non-support for the President's clemency program. Probably no other issue in the last year has aroused the emotions and opinions of service members and civilians as has the word "clemency" and the meaning behind it. Really, what does it mean

to those who left the services for one reason or another? Does it really mean forgiveness, or does it mean, "the war is over, come on home."

There are those who say it was a good program which was badly needed. Others feel the program was detrimental to the morale of the military men and women who did serve. Still others felt it was not enough. They felt men and women should be allowed to come home with no restrictions.

Whatever the viewpoint, the clemency program, after two Presidential extensions of time, officially ended March 31.

Who were the people who came home and what were the reasons for leaving their military duty in the first place? Statistics are compiled, here are the results.



# The Results

The draft evader cases were handled by the Justice Department and those figures are not included. However, for former military members, program results indicate some interesting facts: For example, out of those eligible from all services, a total of 5501 (54%) participated in the program. The Army had the highest number of returnees (4263). The Marine Corps had the highest percentage of returnees (65%). The return rate for each of the services is:

	Percentage	# Returnees
Marine Corps	65%	987
Army	54%	4263
Navy	33%	205
Air Force	30%	46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5501</b>

Approximately 10% of the Army participants returned from outside the United States. Countries from which participants returned are:

Canada	330
Sweden	41
Mexico	23
Germany	17
Other Locations	60

In statements to the Joint Service Board, 80% of the 5501 participants listed the following reasons for deserting:

Personal, Family or Financial	59%
Adjustments to the Army	15%
Objections to the War	14%
Other Reasons	13%

(NOTE: Due to rounding, all percentages do not equal 100%.)

The final report from the research scientists is not yet complete, and any conclusion to be drawn should wait until that report is released. It should contain some interesting data, not only about the clemency program, but also data that will assist the services in comprehending and possibly reducing the number of deserters in the future.

Of those (14%) who indicated their reasons for deserting as objections to the war, their reasons can be further categorized as follows:

Anti-Vietnam Reasons	49%
Pacifist's Belief	8%
Did Not Want to Serve	43%

Of the 5501 individuals that participated in the program, 66% had less than a high school education. The educational percentages for the participants and nonparticipants are as follows:

	Participants	Nonparticipants
Less Than High School	66%	63%
High School	30%	29%
Beyond High School	5%	8%

An analysis of the categories of the participants and nonparticipants indicates that the largest percentages of participants and nonparticipants were in Category III. The Category III is the average soldier who enlists in the service. The below percentages indicate the number of participants and nonparticipants in Categories I through V:

Categories	Participants	Nonparticipants
I	2%	3%
II	16%	18%
III	44%	40%
IV	37%	38%
V	1%	1%



## A New Way to Fight Drug Abuse



*LT Keith Norman demonstrates the Army's newly perfected technique for flying with the help of invisible Mr. Novak.*

A recent Alcohol and Drug Abuse Training Program held at Arlington Hall Station, VA featured John M. Novak, hypnotist.

As one individual aptly described the mandatory training, "It was uniquely different from most boring military training exercises."

Mr. Novak hypnotized a number of volunteers from the audience. Under hypnosis, like under the influence of certain drugs, a person does things he or she normally wouldn't even think about.

It has been proven that use of some drugs causes an extensive fear of things that don't actually exist. At the end of the training session, Mr. Novak showed this happening.

Under hypnosis, volunteers were told that large ugly birds were flying overhead. There were no birds—but the hypnotized volunteers on stage suddenly dodged and ducked behind chairs to hide from the non-existent overhead attackers.

Some of the members of the audience left knowing they were entertained. Those who thought about it knew that more than entertainment was involved in this training session.



*After telling him he is a bar of steel, Mr. Novak places volunteer between two chair backs and prepares to jump up and down on him, demonstrating the power of mind over body.*

*Mr Novak urges volunteers to concentrate on "squeezing harder" as he counts. Later he told them, "You will not be able to separate your hands."*



## Volleyball Winners

The 156th ASA Aviation Company fought through the losers' bracket to capture the Class AA volleyball playoffs at Fort Bliss, Texas. They avenged an earlier defeat by the 76th MP Battalion to force a third match for the division title.

This win kept the 156th in competition for the Class AA Commanders Sports Participation Award. They now trail Headquarters Command by 62 points, while the Aviation EW Company needs 67 points to gain the top spot.

## Army Ball in Texas

The USASATC&S Detachment, Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas hosted its first annual Army Ball in April. Recognized by the San Angelo, Texas Bicentennial Commission, the Ball marked the kick-off of that area's Bicentennial celebrations.

Nearly three hundred people, including Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine active duty and retired personnel, and local personalities from San Angelo, attended the event.

**ATTN ASA Athletes:** This page needs your news.





## Is Smoking "IN"?

What percentage of teenagers have never smoked more than a handful of cigarettes in their lives? Surprise. The answer is 75 percent.

An extensive 1974 survey conducted by the government's

National Clearinghouse on Smoking and Health also found that only 15.8 percent of teenagers are regular smokers. The percentage of girls who smoke has inched up to that for boys.

What factors influence decisions about smoking? For teenagers the most important concern is "control of my future." Most teenagers want to decide themselves what kind of a person to become and how to shape their own lives.

The next most important factor is awareness of the effects of smoking on health. The third most significant factor, the survey showed, is a concern for non-smokers' rights.

There is a growing feeling among teenagers as well as adults

that people who do not smoke have the right to breathe clean air which is not polluted with cigarette smoke.

Here are some of the fascinating findings:

- 77 percent think cigarette smoke is a form of air pollution

- 87 percent feel smoking harms teenagers

- 72 percent disagree that low-tar and nicotine cigarettes are safe

- 56 percent are bothered because many adults can't stop smoking.

It just seems as if all teenagers everywhere are smoking their heads off. They aren't. And they have good reasons not to. (American Lung Association of Hawaii)

## The ever-fading GI bennies

President Ford has terminated certain veterans' benefits for persons entering the armed forces after May 7, 1975. He has also asked Congress to pass a bill that would terminate GI Bill education and training benefits for persons enlisting after June 30, 1975.

With the official end of the Vietnam era, the termination of veterans' benefits for peacetime soldiers is similar to action taken by earlier presidents after World War II and the Korean War.

The President noted that today's volunteer services offer jobs fully competitive with civilian jobs. He estimated that the termination will result in savings of \$1.5 billion over the next five years.

The benefits that the President is empowered to terminate and which he did terminate include non-service connected disability pensions, burial allowances and non-service connected death pensions for widows and surviving children.

In order to terminate the education and training benefits, the Congress must pass the President's proposed bill, which calls for a cut-off date of July 1, 1975. If the Congress enacts the legislation, persons enlisting on or after that date will not receive education and training benefits.

Unaffected by the Presidential proclamation and the requested Congressional action is GI home loan eligibility. The Veterans Administration can guarantee a maximum of \$17,500 of a veteran's home loan. Also unaffected is VA medical care eligibility for all veterans.

With the possible termination of the education and training benefits, long considered one of the Army's principal attractions, the Army staff is considering a variety of alternate plans that would offer young people an educational inducement to enlist.

Unfortunately, the bill before Congress has the additional effect of closing the PREP program to

post-June 30 enlistees. The PREP program, now widely used in Army Education Centers, allows soldiers to use their accrued GI Bill entitlements while they are still on active duty.

The termination of GI Bill benefits is expected to cause a resulting increase in the Army's in-service education programs. What shape the programs will take has yet to be decided.

According to VA figures, 7.5 million persons who have been separated from the service since the beginning of the Vietnam era and 2.1 million persons on active duty on May 7, 1975 are entitled to full wartime GI Bill benefits. However, one provision of the proposed bill would impose a deadline of July 1, 1985 for using those education and training benefits.

The House Veterans Affairs Committee will soon hold hearings on the President's requested legislation.

# Science & Medicine

## Help for Heavies

If you're a heavy smoker—a pack or more a day—you've heard it all before. You know you're leaving yourself wide open to diseases like coronary heart disease, chronic bronchitis, emphysema and cancer. But, you're still smoking!

You need some practical help

such as the information and suggestions contained in a Government booklet, *"Unless You Decide To Quit, Your Problem Isn't Going To Be Smoking; Your Problem's Going To Be Staying Alive."* It's available for 30¢ from Consumer Information, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

If you find it impossible to quit right now, the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health suggests the following:

- Don't smoke your cigarette all the way down. Smoke halfway and you get only 40% of the total tar and nicotine.
- Reduce your inhalation. Take short, shallow drags. Remember you're not gulping in fresh mountain air.
- Smoke fewer cigarettes each

day. Pick a time of day not to smoke—before breakfast, on the way to work, between 3 and 4 o'clock. Then make it a habit. And, everytime you reach for a cigarette, think about it. See if you can't postpone it for a while.

• Change the place you usually carry your cigarettes. At work, keep them in a drawer or other place out of reach. Keep matches or lighter in another place. Make it an effort to smoke.

The idea is to change your habit patterns. While cutting down is not as good as quitting, it can reduce the danger a little. And, by changing your habit patterns now, you may find it easier to quit entirely after a while. Until you do quit, stay pretty close to your doctor—yearly check-ups at least.

**P**lanning a garden to help beat inflation? Is your growing space limited? Then try this technique for growing tomatoes in abundance within a limited area. Called the Japanese tomato ring, it can all but guarantee a 100 pound yield of tomatoes.

Needed are:

—A length of wire fence five feet high and 15 feet long (four-inch hog wire will do nicely),

—A 10 pound bag of 5-10-5 fertilizer,

—Approximately two wheelbarrow-loads of good soil,

—About three cubic feet of mulch or peatmoss,

—Four tomato plants.

Select an area which gets full sunlight and clear a seven foot (in diameter) circle. The soil should be broken up several inches in depth.

Arrange the wire fence in a smaller circle (about 5 feet in diameter) and place it in the center of the cleared circle. The four tomato plants are going to be planted on the outside within the remaining two feet of clear ground.

Shovel a six inch deep layer of

## Make Use of Every Inch



mulch or peatmoss into the ring. Add a layer of the good soil, another layer of mulch and a final layer of soil.

Now add about two pounds of fertilizer to the soil and mulch — then mix with a fork. Shape out a big saucer-like indentation in the center of the ring.

Wait about two weeks before planting tomatoes. This will give the mixture inside the ring time to settle and the fertilizer time to seep into the soil.

The four tomato plants should be planted at regularly spaced in-

tervals. Although they will look sparse at first, they will eventually completely cover the fence. The plants should be watered well and regularly until they recover from the shock of planting.

As the plants get larger, water in the center of the ring at least once a week (more often if it is a dry season). Make sure the soil is saturated several inches down.

As the plants grow, apply a handful of fertilizer several inches away from each one and scratch and water into the soil. More fertilizer should be added to the center of the ring when the plants begin producing. Remember: it's better to add about a pound, three or four times during the season than a one-time heavy application of fertilizer which could burn the roots.

The roots and foilage of the plants will grow inward towards the super-rich material in the ring.

As the plants mature, they will have to be tied to the fence. Soft strips of cotton or old nylon hose will do the trick.

Happy harvesting!

(from Jet Observer)



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## A Violation of Rights

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"Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety," said Benjamin Franklin two centuries ago, "deserve neither liberty nor safety." I can only be shocked after learning of the reinstatement of the Random Urinalysis Program into the United States Army. I cannot rationalize this flagrant violation of basic human rights and the total waste of Government funds.

The Fourth Amendment to the American Constitution reads: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." For a soldier with no previous drug record, there is no "probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation" to inspect this individual's urine for signs of drug usage. I consider this an "unreasonable search and seizure" and in direct violation of the Soldier's Constitutional Rights as stated in the Bill of Rights, even though evidence of drug usage cannot be held against the individual.

Webster defines "at random" to mean, "without definite aim, direction, rule or method." The only individuals chosen "at random" are those aged 28 years and under. To be truly random, the urinalysis program must provide a true random selection of men and women, regardless of age.

The most popular illegal drugs in the Army today are marijuana and the marijuana derivative, hashish. Neither drug can be detected through an examination of the user's urine. The Random Urinalysis Program clearly is not the answer for dealing with the widespread use of these drugs.

Without question, hallucinogens and hard narcotics have more damaging effects on users and the Random Urinalysis Program can detect their use, but since these drugs cannot be obtained easily and inexpensively in the United States, they are used by relatively small numbers of people. The abusers do not go undetected if the soldiers in supervisory positions are doing their jobs.

The drug problem is very real in the United States

Army, as well as the rest of our Country. The best way to reach the user is through education; through programs that are geared toward giving the facts of drug abuse and not in using scare tactics. I believe the United States Army was wrong to reinstate the Random Urinalysis Program. I can only hope that Congress will not appropriate any more money for this program.

*from the 303d Window*  
SGT Lawrence E. Brazong

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## The Joy of Words

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Sooner or later a man, if he is wise, discovers that life is a mixture of good days and bad, victory and defeat, give and take.

He learns that it doesn't pay to be a sensitive soul—that he should let some things go over his head like water off a duck's back.

He learns that he who loses his temper usually loses.

He learns that all men have burnt toast for breakfast now and then, and that he shouldn't take the other fellow's grouch too seriously.

He learns that carrying a chip on his shoulder is the easiest way to get into a fight.

He learns that most people are human and that it doesn't do any harm to smile and say "good morning" even if it is raining.

He learns that most of the other fellows are as ambitious as he is, that they have brains that are as good or better, and that hard work, not cleverness, is the secret of success.

He comes to realize that the business could run along perfectly without him.

He learns to sympathize with the youngsters coming into the business, because he remembers how bewildered he was when he first started out.

He learns that no man ever got to first base alone and that it is only through cooperative effort that we move on to better things.

He learns that the fellows are not any harder to get along with in one place than another, and that "getting along" depends about 98% on himself.

## *Ideas and Opinions*

*"The exchange of ideas is the very motor of the democratic process"*

*Alan Barth*

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*The Many Roles of the ASA MP*